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ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—" Divorcons."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Les Hugmenots."
BIJOU OFFRA HOUSE—HORMAIN.
BOOTH'S THEATEE—" Green-Room Fun."
DALY'S THEATEE—" Godette."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—" A Celebrated Case."

Caso."

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—" White Slave."
HAVERRY'S XIBLO'S GARDEN—" Black Crook."
BAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLS.

STANDARD THEATRE—" Claude Duval."
THALIA THEATRE—2—" Emen Yux Will ET Sich Machen."
—8—" The Merry War."
TREATRE COMIQUE—" Squatter Sovereignty."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" The Lights o' London."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Youth."
WINDSOR TREATRE—" Fanchon."

AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Exhibition.
ASSOCIATION HALL—Entertainment.
BUNNELL'S MUSEUM.
CHICKERING HALL—S:30—Lecture.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 and 8—Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Exhibition.
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New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Prince Gortschakoff has relifed from the position of Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. de Giers, his assistant, has been appointed his successor. === Anti-Semitic demonstrations have been prohibited in Austria. === The outlook in Ireland is regarded as gloomy. ==== The corner stone of a new English church has been laid at Rome. == Denis Florence McCarthy, the poet, is dead.

DOMESTIC.-Three women, all sisters, died yesterday within a half hour in Philadelphia. - Senator Logan is not seriously ill as reported. Eli A. Shaw, a well-known citizen of Chesterfield, Mass., committed suicide. ____ Judge Taft is spoken of for the English, and General Beale for the Austrian Mission. === The bill for the improvement of the river front at Washington will be pressed in the House, === The condition of General Bart, who is ill at Saratoga, was improved yesterday. == Simon Secor, who embezzled funds from a New-York firm, was arrested in Boston. ==== Grant Gardner, of Carbondale, Pean., accidentally shot himself yesterday while fishing. — John Daley, a carpenter, was drowned near Newburg in a suspicious manner. ==== It is thought that some of the strikers at Lawrence, Mass., will return to work to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Easter was celebrated yesterday in nearly all the churches in the city and Brooklyn. = _ Jumbo was safely landed at the Battery from the Assyrian Monarch, ---- The Rev. Messrs. Collyer and Eaton spoke about the poet Longfellow. - Dr. Gallagher discussed the question "Why Americans are dying out." The supposed St. Joseph bond-robbers were remanded again.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather, with light rain, followed by clearing and colder weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 52°; lowest, 46°; average, 4838°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

It certainly is not the opinion of the Greeks that the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone is weak, and that the Liberals are not their friends. In the letter in which Mr. Smalley describes the dinner recently given in London to celebrate the peaceful cession of Thessaly it is stated that the Premier's name was greeted with a storm of cheers. It hardly needed this demonstration to prove the popularity of one of England's most brilliant Greek scholars with the modern Hellenes.

One of the subjects which it is expected will come before the House of Representatives today is a bill to reclaim the marshes which extend along the water front of Washington for more than two miles. Some measure ought to be agreed upon by which the Capital can be made a healthful place to live in. There are few improvements Congress could push forward that would meet with more support and approval than this. The people all over the country had their attention called to the unhealthfulness of the place most painfully last summer when President Garfield was suffering from the effects of the malaria-laden air.

A gratifying showing is made of the condition of business in this city for the first three months of the year. Representative men in different trades declare that the footing up for the quarter is highly satisfactory, and that the sales have been larger than during the same time in 1881. Houses that deal largely with some Southern cities have felt the effect of the floods in the Mississippi Valley. It is likely, however, that this will be fully offset by the trade which will follow the first crop that comes to market. As the general condition of business throughout the country is accurately reflected by trade here, it follows that . our prosperity is widespread.

IThe report of the Naval Board that examined the Jeannette at San Francisco before she gailed in 1879 is just now made public. It contains a clause which renders it hard to see why the vessel was allowed to start on her Arctic voyage. The report says that it was not possible to make the Jeannette "particu- nor has the Treasury found itself able, in

taken with the discouraging letter written by Engineer Melville in July of that year, in which he indicated his belief that the vessel would never come back. It is singular that De Long should have been willing to start if he believed the report of the Naval Board. He had permission, we believe, to buy a vessel that would be fit. Whether the Jeannette was the best vessel that could have been found or not, it must be remembered that the most experienced navigators have not yet been able to decide what the lines of a vessel must be in order that she shall rise on the ice as it closes in on her and not be crushed by it.

Jumbo has arrived. In his great cage he was swung late yesterday from the hold of the Assyrian Monarch to Pier No. 1. He had protested against the journey with all his might, expressing his elephant opinions with proper massiveness of style; but when he found he had to go he bowed his head as all elephants do when conscious of superior force. He behaved well on the journey, although he was a little sensick, and now is as contented in his new quarters as could be expected. Apparently he has already forgotten his beloved Alice. Much nonsense has been said about Jumbo, but it is a fact that he is an acquisition to the country, despite his alleged tendency to lunacy. He comes up to the popular ideal of a big thing. He looks as large as he is expected to do. Jumbo's value is enhanced when it is remembered that he is not yet twenty-one, and that he may live to be 150, thus surviving most of his species, which is fast being exterminated.

IS HE A CANDIDATE?

It is quite possible that Mr. Tilden is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for either Governor of New-York or President of the United States. But if he is not, we can only say he makes altogether the best imitation of a candidate we have seen this many a day. As a caudidate for either of the abovenamed places we can easily comprehend him. As a private citizen seeking no office, and endeavering with all the agility which constant horseback exercise and practice in running up three flights of stairs can give him to elude the notice of the general public, we are free to confess he eludes us. For we cannot understand, in the first place, why a citizen of such undoubted eminence, who has already two sufficient claims to immortality, in having been defrauded of the Presidency and in refusing frequently and persistently to condone the fraud, should maintain at large expense-when he is notoriously frugal-a bureau of printing and engraving to circulate reports as to his physical and intellectual vigor, unless he means ome kind of business other than of an obituary character. And in the second place, if he is no a candidate for anything, the performances of several newspapers that are not in the habit of doing anything for nothing, but which rise up and purr and pat the air and fall into acts of worship and devotion, and wander into eestacies of admiration, take on a character of mysteriousness more than Eleusinian. For our own part, we do not hesitate to say

that the idea of Mr. Tilden's candidacy for anything fills us with unusual joy. He has been, as we hardly need say to persons familiar with current history, a candidate heretofore. And when he was first a candidate for Governor, it is equally unnecessary for us to state, THE TRIBUNE looked upon him with kindness, and favored his election. Is an explanation needed? Well, firstly, Mr. Tilden was doing a good work, and his opponents could not be persuaded, in Convention or even in acceptance speeches, to declare against the "Third Term," then more threatening than ever afterwards. Secondly, Mr. Tilden was not so well known then as now. Thirdly -Why, even Mr. Charles Francis Adamsolder a good deal than THE TRIBUNE, and wiser than almost anybody-even Mr. Adams fell a victim to a banco man the other day. We let it go. THE TRIBUNE viewed his election with serenity, and, he did so well as Governor, viewed his administration with satisfaction, and, as its custom is, said so. And the extracts from THE TRIBUNE of that period complimentary to Mr. Tilden and his administration, which the Tilden worshippers sometimes quote with much feeling, are read nowhere with more comfort and satisfaction than in THE TRIBUNE office. We take uncommon comfort in remembering that the old gentleman had a period of usefulness, and we take still more in the thought that THE TRIBUNE discovered to a dot the point when that period

We look upon the present flirtation with interest, but we would really like to know if the old gentleman is a candidate for anything, and if anything, what.

APPROACHING DANGER. Congress has been working of late with some energy and effect. But there is one subject upon which it ought not to delay action, hough the matter has thus far been left in the background. There was a report, not long ago, that the proper committee had decided to recommend the suspension of silver coinage, but no such proposition has yet been made. If Congress will attentively consider the changes in the Treasury reserve, it will find strong reason for early action on this matter. On the first of December, when Congress met, the Treasury held \$178,525,303 in gold, and \$97,024,414 in silver. It now holds \$166,457,357 in gold, and \$109,806,926 in silver. Of the metal which is available for all purposes and all over the world, it has about \$12,000,000 less than it had only four months ago, while it holds about \$12,000,000 more of the metal which it cannot use for most purposes without a serious and irreparable injury to its credit, which would involve the country in great commercial and industrial disaster. At the same rate of change the Treasury will come to hold in January next, before the next session of Congress can well get at important business, more silver than gold. Is it the deliberate desire of the majority in Congress to expose the country to the risks which may come next winter, when the Treasury may hold only \$137,000,000 in gold, and over \$140,000,000 in unavailable silver ? If not, something should be done at the pres-

It is true that a part of the silver is said to be virtually in use, because certificates have been issued nominally based thereon. But Congress should observe, first, that the certifieates are being retired without taking the silver into circulation, and, second, that these certificates are practically redeemable and redeemed, not in silver, but in gold. When the year began there were \$62,315,320 of these certificates outstanding, and the Treasury held only \$7,274,617 in silver dollars not professedly represented by such certificates. But it now has outstanding only \$59,423,440 of the silver notes, and holds \$11,795,024 in silver dollars for which no certificates are outstanding. As the notes come in the dollars do not go out.

The process is this: the silver notes come back to the Treasury almost exclusively in payment of duties, and therefore prevent the payment of the same amount in gold. During the first quarter of this year the customs receipts at this port alone consisted of \$29,796,000 in gold coin, \$2,299,000 in legal tenders, \$39,000 in silver dollars, and just \$8,000,000 in silver certificates. If the \$8,000,000 had not been paid in silver notes it would have been paid in gold, and two-thirds of the whole amount of gold lost by the Treasury would have been recovered at New-York alone.

But there is absolutely nothing to prevent a general return to the Treasury of the \$59,000,000 of silver certificates outstanding in precisely the same way, and as fast as they can be employed in the payment of duties. Let there once arise a slight market preference for gold as against the silver notes, and the latter will be rapidly turned into the Treasury. The \$59,000,000 thus turned in would virtually take just that amount of gold out of the Treasury, because the gold must go out when demanded, in payment for bonds or interest, whether any is coming in or not. If this should happen before Congress can act next January, and if the exchange of gold for silver should continue at the present rate, the reserve would then consist, not of \$137,000,000 gold and \$140,000,000 silver, but of \$78,000,000 gold and \$140,000,000 silver. Does not every practical man know that in that event there would be a run on the Treasury to get gold for legal-tender notes? If it should attempt to pay gold the banks alone could draw from it more than it would then have on hand, and if it should refuse to pay notes except in silver, the collapse of public credit would bring incalculable disaster to all trade and industry.

Is it not clearly the duty of Congress to guard against this possible calamity by taking immediate action to authorize a suspension of silver coinage? The continuance of this coinage, after more coin than can be used has been supplied, is of no possible use to anybody, except as a bounty to the owners of silver mines. But ought the Government to run so great a risk of causing disaster to all industry, in order to help the owners of one kind of property? Some advocates of the coinage seek to justify it as a protection of the silver-producing industry. But can it be said with truth that the Government incurs such a vast risk of disaster to all interests by any form of protection that it gives to any other producer? If one industry is to be favored to this extent, others have a right to equal favor; but what would be thought of the man who should propose that the United States should buy and lock up two-thirds of the whole crop of cotton or wheat? Out of \$42,100,000 silver produced by the mines, according to the Mint reports, \$27,600,000 was coined-over 65 per cent. What lunatic will advocate the parchase by Government of 4,000,000 bales of cotton, or 260,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 5,000,000 tons of iren ore, in order to help those industries? The truth is, that the step which Government has taken and is taking have no excuse whatever, after the silver coin needed for use has been supplied. The sooner Congress suspends the coinage, until the coin now on hand can be used, the sooner it will save the country from a great waste, and guard it against a great risk.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Saturday's bank statement was a surprise to many. An increase in the reserves was generally expected. It was known that the Treasury had disbursed a large amount. The usual weekly statement of The Chronicle as to recei pts from and shipments to the interior by the leading banks was to the effect that \$761,000 had come in more than had gone out last week. The exports of gold had been only \$770,000. Notwithstanding all this the banks reported a less of \$503,800 in reserves. The effect of Treasury operations can be accurately ascertained by deducting receipts from the mint ; for the six days ending Friday the average of its balances was \$1,927,877 less than the average for the previous week, so that the effect should have been an addition to bank averages of that amount. Deducting gold exported, the banks should have gained \$1,150,000 in money, whereas they report a loss of \$503,000. It follows that a large amount of money was shipped to the interior in excess of receipts thence, contrary to the information given by the leading banks, or that a large amount was withdrawn from the banks to be held in this city for some speculative purpose.

The movement of specie has not been large, though any exports at this time occasioned some disappointment. The Bank of England lost largely during the week ending on Thursday, but the movement was evidently a temporary one, connected with April settlements by the Government or other depositors, and a large part of the money had returned to the bank before the week ended. The Bank of Germany lost over \$4,000,000, but perhaps in a similar manner. No pressure in foreign markets is needed, however, to account for some slapments of gold from this country when merchandise exports are so small and imports so large as they have been of late. Since January 1 the exports from this port have been about \$20,000,000 less and the imports \$22,000,000 more than those of last year to the same dates. The outgoing vessels are offering the lowest rates for freight ever known; from Chicago contracts to Liverpool are made at 20 cents, and at Boston a premium has been paid for freight as ballast, so that it has been taken for less than nothing, while several cargoes of wheat have been taken from this port at three-quarters of a penny a bushel, or 56 cents a ton, and some cotton at one-eighth by steam to Liverpool.

It has taken more than six months for the full effects of the great drouth to be felt in the markets. But the recent shrinkage of exports is in part a legitimate consequence of partial failure of crops, and in part a result of speculation. Though prices were pushed still higher by the cliques at Chicago, the receipts of wheat during the first week of April were only 87,138 bushels, against 182,388 last year, and of corn only 299,577 bushels, against 566,429 last year. The wet weather has made the roads bad, and, moreover, the farmers are impatient to begin preparations for new crops, and in many localities have already put in the seed. The wheat crop promises to be unusually early, but until it comes in the receipts, both of wheat and corn, seem likely to be small. The exports for the week ending April 1 from the six principal Atlantic ports were only 82,026 barrels of flour against 137,226 in the corresponding week last year, only 510,108 bushels of wheat against 1,791,138 last, year, and only 425,148 bushels of corn against 2,553,746 last year. The exports of cotton for the week ending Friday last were 84,365 bales against 156,587 during the corresponding week last year.

These circumstances show that some movement of gold to Europe is not unnatural, but the conditions would change entirely with the larly adapted" for the service for which any month this year, to put into cir- harvesting of good crops. Some reserve of agnature to members of the British Parliament, so-

she was intended. This is of much interest, | culation as many dollars as it has coined. | wheat will not go into the market at any price until the farmers feel assured that they are to have a good crop, but then it will go rapidly. The reserve of corn, for a like reason, will be held much later, though the high prices now paid to get corn for feeding in many corn-growing counties of the West indicate that the available surplus must in any case be small. But good crops, or even the assurance of them, would bring a more active foreign trade. In the meantime, domestic business is not small. The dry goods market has been steady for cotton goods and moderately active for imported articles, while the demand for domestic woollens seems to be fairly level with the supply. Speculation has been active in lard, with advancing prices, and other pork products are strong. The petroleum market has been improved by foreign orders. Bankers and merchants report that, in spite of difficulty in some branches, the general business of the country is larger than ever before at this season, and the exchanges continue large.

In the stock market, the past week has been one of remarkable depression. The closing prices of some active stocks on Saturday, April 1, compare with the lowest prices of last Saturday as follows:

83% 93% 804 128% 58

In most other stocks the decline was less important, and it is to be noticed that the previous advance in some of the stocks above named had been unusually large. The manipulation of leading operators and cliques has had more to do with the changes of price than any public opinion of the value of these stocks; indeed, "the outside public" has been taking very little part in the strife of the Street, some time past. Money has at no time been stringent enough to control the market. Traffic is comparatively light, but not lighter than it was two weeks ago, when prices were advancing. The one unfavorable symptom is a report that freight rates eastward are being 'cut" again, which is emphatically denied by the company accused. The truth is that the stock market, for some time past, has not depended greatly upon the condition of legitimate business.

A SUGGESTION TO SPELLING REFORMERS. A correspondent puts to The Boston Journal the following conundrum:

MR. EDITOR: Tall'me why colonel
Is spelled in a style so infolonel f
Shed one ray of light
On a sorrowful which
Who for years has subscribed for the Jolonel.

We suspect that the propounder of this question is merely a spelling reformer in discuise, and, acting on that assumption, we have a suggestion to submit to him and those who stand with him,

But before making the suggestion we may premise that it strikes us that this reform is a plant of such extremely slow growth that those who planted and have watered it must feel heartily discouraged Up to date the revised spelling, like the revised version of the Bible, has not become at all popular Here and there a newspaper drops the ue at the end of words like dialogue, where the preceding vowel is short; drops the final e in such words as definite, where the preceding vowel is short; drops the final te in words like quartette and cigarette; drops the final me in words like programme; and changes ph for fin pho netic, philosophy, and the like. But the journals that have adopted these innovations are so few and far between that their combined influence as speliing reformers, however great we may assume it to be, is, when compared with the counter influence of the newspapers which are not spelling reformers, but as the small dust of the balance. It does, indeed, take but a little leaven to leaven the whole loaf, but the leaven of the spelling reformers will have sensibly to increase in size before it can leaven the current spelting of the English-speaking race. And now for our suggestion. Gentlemen of the American Philological Association, why not adopt a resolution at your next annual meeting to this effect:

Resolved, That hereafter no member of this Association will countenance irregularities in adjectives or verbs, but will treat all such parts of speech as if they were, what they ought to be, amenable to the rules which regular adjectives and verbs obey.

That this resolution is simply admirable must appear to every spelling reformer upon a moment's reflection. They all present, as their leading argument in favor of spelling reform, that our language as it now stands presents great and entirely unnecessary inconveniences to those engaged in learning it. Says one of their leaders in a paper advocating the reform: "The English guage, from the simplicity of its grammatical structure, would be one of the easiest in the world to learn were it not for its abominable spelling." Continuing in this vein, he protests against " the illogical and tedious drudgery of learning to read and write English as spelt at present." Now we submit to the spelling reformers that where one person complains of the difficulties in spelling, one hundred become broken-hearted in attempting to master the preceder verbs and adjectives. The member of the American Philological Association who rises superior to the existing order of things sufficiently to abandon went and gone and to substitute goed in their place for the past and perfect tense of the verb to go, or who resolutely adopts gooder and goodest respectively as the comparative and superlative of good, will do more to simplify the English language and make it meet for the inheritance of those who are to come after us than dezens of his brother reformers who go no further than "dialog," "definit," "quartet" and

The innovation which we hint at invites adoption not only on philological but on moral grounds. To say that an adjective or a verb is fregular is to admit that it is not what it ought to be. And if our aim in life is perfection in all things, why should we go on year after year, decade after decade, century after century, condoning irregularities in words, when we have it in our power to cure those irregularities? Words are but the garb of thought. Thought is simply action in the making. Who shall say that to make light of an irregularity in a verb does not make an irregularity in thought and action seem less wicked than it would seem if we remembered that "it is the first step that

We urge all progressive spelling reformers to ponder upon this suggestion of ours, confident that the longer they regard it the better pleased they will be with it. What an unspeakably grand thing it would be mankind if a meeting could be had of the philological associations of every nation and kingdom under the sun, at which by unanimous consent all irregular verbs and all other irregular parts of speech in all languages should be reformed into regular verbs. Until such action is taken, in spite of the hest efforts of the philologists, the Tower of Babel will continue to cast its baleful shadow upon those who fain would learn to read, write and speak cor-

PERSONAL.

The weather has turned upon its termenter, Vennor, and laid him up with a severe attack of rheum-The death is appounced of the once popular vo-

callst, signor Gardoni, who had for many years fived in Paris in close retirement. Birmingham's art gallery is to be enriched by a

portrait of Lord Hartington, the first for which he has sat. The artist is H. T. Muans, R. A. Mr. Love Jones Parry, lately elected to the

House of Commons from Carnarvon Boroughs, is, through the Balkeley and Talbot families, a descendent of Edward L of England. Vera Sassulitch has been writing over her own

on that day, excepting in England, where, owing to exceptional circumstances, June 3 will be observed Canon Knox-Little recently preached a series of daily sermons at St. Paul's, London, and such was his popularity that the great space under the

liciting subscriptions in behalf of her fellow-Nihilists who are confined in Russian prisons.

The sixty-third anniversary of Queen Victoria's

birth occurs on May 24, next, and will be celebrated

Cathedral dome failed to accommodate the throngs that came to hear him. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has laid the foundation stone of a new town hall in Westminster, and given to the public a new drinking-fountain in front of the Schools of St. Stephen, which she founded and endowed twenty-three years ago.

Sir Thomas Fermor Hesketh, Lady Fermor Hesketh, and Master Fermor Hesketh were passengers by the Germanic, which arrived here from Liverpool yesterday. Lady Hesketh is the daughter of Senator Sharon, of Nevada, and was married to the Baronet in December, 1880.

Madame Carla Serena is now in Paris, resting, after a long tour of exploration through the Caucasus, and preparing an elaborate account of her travels in that rugged region. The numerous photographic views with which the work will be embellished are the products of her own skill, she having been unable to hire an artist to accompany her amid the per-ils and privations to which she was there exposed.

Boldan Zaleski, "the Victor Hugo of Poland," and one of the last survivors of the Diet of 1830, celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birthday on March 19, at his retired home at Villeprex, Seine-et-Oise, France. Numerous congratulations were offered to the venerable poet from all parts of the world, among them being addresses from the Posen representatives in the Reichstag and from the City of Prague.

Lord Erskine, who died March 28, at Torquay, age seventy-eight, was the son of the Baron Erskine who represented England at the Court of Munich for many years, and grandson of the famous Lord Chancellor Erskine. He was a descendant of one of the oldest Scotch families, of which it has been remarked that its members were so early ennobled that their title of Marr has lost its origin in its an-

The Rev. William Durant, paster of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Albany, preached his farewell sermon yesterday, having accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, N. J. Mr. Durant was born in Albany in 1846, was graduated from Yale College in 1868, and from Prince ton Theological Seminary four years later. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Albany on December 1873, and soon afterward received a call from the church which he is now leaving.

Garibaldi, bowed down by age and infirmities, presented a pitiable sight on his recent visit to Sicily to attend the celebration of the "Vespers," The difficulty of moving him from the railway coach to the carriage at Palermo caused him to be placed in the vehicle with his back to the horses, and it was thought best not to try to move him and it was thought oest hot by the hote him baround. So he rode to the villa prepared for him backward and doubled up, with his head on the knees of his wife, who sat opposite to him. In sympathy with his sufferings the sixty thousand persons who had assembled to greet him attempted no demonstration, but stood in silence, with bared heads, as their illustrious guest passed among them.

Prince Kung, who was called "Prince Ch'un" in vesterday's paper, is the famous Prime Minister of China-if Oriental offices can be designated at al by:Western titles. He was Regent of the Empire in 1861, when his nephew became Emperor; and he should be remembered in the United States as the man who adopted Anson Burlingame and sent him back as a Chinese Ambassador to this country. He is the man of whom Mr. Seward, when asked something about our relations to China, made the something about our relations to China, made the droll remark: "Oh, Prince Kung and I understand each other." Later, when Mr. Seward visited China, he didn't succeed in making the Prince understand him without an interpreter, but it took no interpreter to show the Prince's high appreciation of the retired statesman. Prince Kung has been identified with whatever liberality toward foreign Nations has appeared in the policy of China for the past twenty years.

According to the most recent arrangements the marriage of Prince Leopold of England with Princess Helena of Pyrmont-Waldeck will be celebrated at Windsor on Thursday, April 27. The bridesmaids will be Lady Gertrude Russell, daughter of the Duke of Bedford; Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham; Lady Alexandria Louisa Maude Vane Tempest, daughter of the Maronis of Londonderry : Lady Florence Beatrice Anson, daughter of the Earl of Litchfield Lady Eva Sarah Louisa Granville, daughter of the Earl of Warwick; Lady Anne Catherine Sybil Lindsay, sister of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; and Lady Florence Mary Bootle-Wilbraham, daugh-ter of the Earl of Lathom. The best men will be the ter of the Earl of Lathom. The best men will be the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. The ceremony will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Ox-ford, Worcester and Winchester. The bride will be

GENERAL NOTES.

An inquiry into the nature of the coffee sold in and about London has produced significant results Of thirty-seven samples of ground coffee only two were found to be pure. Some of the rest were described on the labels as mixtures of one kind and another, but the great impority were more or less flagrant frauds.

Paris lodging-house keepers do not intend that tenants shall die on their hands if they can help it-An honest genileman past the meridian of life was re cently refused a lease for which he was auxious to pay nandsomely for the simple reason that the person in

A letter from Berlin under date of March 22 says: "A great sensation was created here by a recent essay in the Cogenwart which under the title of . England and the Social Revolution ' held up the mirror to the Imperial Chanceller's illiberal home policy; contrasting it unfavorably with the freer institutions of England. The article, signed by Karl Blind, who for a great many years past has been a chief contributor to this most influential periodical, did not with a single word mention German affairs or statesmen by name, but contained a number of phrases, used by Prince Bismarck and various party leaders during a recent stormy debate, in such effective manner that a deep impression was produced, both among the Progressist and Liberal parties, and among the adherents of Government. The essay is virtually one of the most cutting satires that has ever appeared in one of the most cutting sattres that has ever appeared in the German press; and its influence is all the greater as the popular leader who has for so long a time lived as an exile in England is well-known to be imbued with the most energetic patriotism in dealing with foreign ques-tions." A man who carries eccentricity to the verge

of dementia has just married off-hand a chambermaid t a St. Louis hotel where he was staying. The idea of matrimony seems to have occurred to him suddenly, and he took the first chance of carrying it into effect. One of the housemaids refused his advances, but another, after once repulsing, accepted him. manner were so strange that everybody thought he must be crazy, and it was the universal opinion that the girl was. But when it was learned that he bore the honest name of A. F. Brackman, that he halled from Nebraska, where he had accumulated a fortune, and that he had bestowed numerous costly gifts upon his bride, opinion changed. He announced his determi-nation to be married on Wednesday last, and the bride nation to be married on Wednesday last, and the bride was ready at 11 o'c'ock, at which hour he started in search of a clergyman. As the day past and he did not return curiosity despended, and toward evening the conviction had become general that he had backed out. But about midnight he returned without a clergyman. However, a justice of the peace was secured, and shortly afterward the ceremony was performed in the hotel parior in the presence of a crowd of speciators.

One of the most sensational scenes in Nessler's operatta, "The Rat-Catcher of Hameln," represents the retreat of the redents under the tuneful spells of the charmer. This effect is nowhere better managed than in the Dresden Opera House where a host of mimic rats are made to scamper up and down the stage in the most realistic manner. The thuston is so perfeet that a venerable cat, allowed free range of the Opera House in consideration of her long and faithful services, was completely taken in at the opening performance. This conscientions creature, whilst watching the stage "Shainess" with placid interest from her favorite cor-

ner behind one of the wings, suddenly perceived what act of committing an audacious trespass. With a wrathful mew she sprang upon her natural enemies, undnunted by their numbers, and prepared to execute the greatest feat of her useful life. No sooner, however, had actual contact with her fees occavineed her of their real charac-ter than she retired with consummate dignity. In obedi-ence to an enthusiastic recall she was brought upon the stage in the arms of a super to receive a well-deserved tribute of applause. ence to an enthusiastic recall she was brought upon the stage in the arms of a super to receive a well-deserved tribute of applause.

Ferdinand Reidt has just died in Vienna, what they are accused of and that they shall know what they are accused of and that they shall have

where for nearly half a century he has been known as the "Father of the Orphans." Says The London Globe: "He was a man of considerable means, and was happily married, but it was a great grief to him and his wife that they continued to be childless. Herr Reidt said to his wife, 'Since we are not to have children of our own, can we not be parents to some of those who are fatherless and motherless 1' He was a man of action, and began as once to carry his conception into practice. He com-menced with taking fatherly charge of two or three or phans, but his zeal and repute increased to such an ex tent that at the time of his death he was the legal guardian of more than a thousand fatheriess children. These whom he adopted in this manner were not fifully taken up and then let drop, but he kept conscientious watch and ward over them from their early education until their marriage, or their start in adult life at the close of their apprenticeship. He never sought fame or publicity, and took no credit to himself for his devotion to those who had no natural claim upon him. Now that he is departed, however, every one speaks of his singular life, its quietness, and yet restless energy, its conscientionsness and severe fidelity to his self-imposed obligations."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Republicans manifest a disposition to ignore the demands of aspiring politicians for a rotation in office, and a willingness to give Congressmen who have shown a fitness for their duties a renomina-

The Boston Republicans are anxious to have it known that while there is some interest taken in the question of who shall receive the party's nomination for Governor, there is no excitement on the subject, and ne fear that the office will not be worthily filled. The Democratic organs make no reference to

the part the liquor question played in the recent municipal elections in the West, but claim the results as straight party victories. This is a new proof of the fact stated by one of their own papers that "the Democratic party always had been a whiskey party." The convention in the HIId Kansas District

is called for May 24, and Congressman Ryan will doubtless receive a unantmous renomination. His record in the House is a creditable one, and his constituents have no desire for a change as long as their interests are so well served as now. Governor Piaisted's refusal thus far to call

an extra session of the Maine Legislature, in the hope that the Fusionists would be able to grab all the Con, gressional Districts in the State, may lead to serious re sults if persisted in. The letter of ex-Attorney-General Drummond, saying that unless there is a new legislative Drummond, saying that unless there is a new regisalive, apportionment the State cannot elect a legal Legislaturs this year, is causing considerable uneasiness, aside from the Congressional apportionment. Maine had enough of disputed Legislatures in Garcelon's time, and does not care to repeat the experience.

The charge of dis-reditable conduct against Thomas J. Henry, Bourbon candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, which was published in The Louisville Commercial, is reported to have been con sidered at a legislative caucus of the Democrats. A reso, lution was introduced asking the State Central Committee to make an investigation, and if the charge was found to be true, to call a convention and nominate another candidate. The Bourbons think that a split in the party is enough of a burden without attempting to carry a candidate who has disgraced himself.

The prospects of the Republican party in Arkansas will be fully discussed at the meeting of the State Central Committee in Little Rock Wednesday, and the expediency of bolding a State Convention and nominating a ticket will be decided upon. The party is said to be in a condition to take advantage of any break that may happen in the Democratic ranks on the debt question. The Hon, Jasper Blackburn, Editor of The Little Rock Republican, is a candidate for the nomination to Congressman-at-Large on the Republican ticket. Each of the doubtful Congressional Districts will be contested.

Ex-Congressman Jones, of Ohio, now a member of the Legislature in that State, is reported in The Chicago Tribune as saying that "the danger before the Ohio Republicans is not the Pond bill, nor the Smith Sunday bill, but emanates from far different causes. It the Republican party is worsted next fall it will be on account of the already strangling operation that has been inaugurated by the Stalwart Administration at Washington, which is quietly yet most effectively at work against the Garfield Republicans of the State." He further aid that General John Beatty was a supporter of the Administration's policy and was working for the renemination of Arthur in 1884.

Mr. Wharton Barker expresses himself as well pleased with Senator Mitchell's reply to his letter. He says that a third ticket will surely be put in the field if General Beaver is nominated. Also that the Inde-pendent Republicans will refuse all terms for a coalition with the Democrats, and nominate only good Republicans. He is reported in The Philadelphia Press as sayleaders will only do what is right. If they will only make good nominations we'll say amen to them heartily. There are now many Republicans on whom party the rest lightly, and who now refuse to further obey the distation of senator Cameron and his associates in their peculiarly arbitrary methods." In The Telegraph of the same city, Mr. Barker claims that the Independents will poll 150,000 votes this year.

The effort of some of the Republican papers in Iowa to have the fate of the prohibitory amendment decided on non-partisan grounds is objected to by the Democratic papers. The Des Moines Leader says that the Republicans indorsed it in their platform last year while the Democrats opposed it in theirs, and the issue was fought out at election, "and last October the Democratic party awoke one Wednesday morning and found a political snow-hank utled on ton of its hed sixty of eighty thousand majority high, with the amenda lying in cool flakes on top. It hasn't more than oughs way out, and its teeth still pop together at the cold chill incident to its snowy quarters. Does it want any more way incident to its snowy quarters. Does it want any more such snow-slides t No, thank you. It isn't a glutten and knows when it's got enough. When you next catch the knows when it's got enough. When you next catch the Democratic party footing with the amendment then you will catch a weasel askeep. It wouldn't touch it with a ten-foot pole-no, thanks."

PUBLIC OPINION. GOVERNOR CORNELL AND THE WOULD-BE DIC-

GOVERNOR CORNELL AND THE WOULD-BE DICTATORS.

From The Elistic Advertiser (Rep.)

If it should come to light that he was urged upon the Convention by a few men for the purpose of revening themselves upon Governor Cornell for his position during the Senatorial contest last year. Mr. Folger's chances would be worth no more than those of the three wise men of Gotham who went to see in a bowl. Mr. Cornell's attitude at the time when Mr. Coshing and Mr. Phatt were endeavoring to secure their viadication was digolified, wise and politic. It was in Keeping with the character of the office to which he had been called by the whole party in his state. The manifest majority of the Republicans of the ztate was against the recalcitrant Senators, but it would have been as ill-pieased with the Governor's active interest in attempting to defeat them, had he so thought best, as it would have been with his advocacy of their cause. Governor Cornell did not displease the masses of the party by ills dignified neutrality—he displeased the few would-be dictators of that party, and for that, forsooth, we are new told, his political career is to be cut short. Mr. Cornell is the most popular man that can come before the people next tail.

THE SOUTH AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

THE SOUTH AND THE CHINESE QUESTION. We of the South do not regard this question We of the South do not regard this question of Climese imagration as one of moment to ourselves. We are too much in the habit of looking upon it as a thorn in the ide of the North, and of amusing ourselves at the dilemma of the Republican party. But, in truth, the south is interested equally with the whole county in preserving friendship and commercial relations with China. Our vast and increasing silver colnage must find vent among those Eastern nations which use silver at the popular currency. We must bear in mind also that China sends us \$25,000,000 of products, teas to the value of \$12,000,000, and sinks to the value of \$5,000,000 worthed goods and large quantities of silver, the product of the experise to China last year about \$6,000,000 worthed goods and large quantities of silver, the product of the Facilic States. More important to us of the South than all class is that we exported nearly \$4,000,000 worth of cotton, raw and manufactured. With the Southern Pecific road open there is no reason why San Francisco might not become a rival of New-York for the experistion of our cotton.

ASKING TOO MUCH CONSIDERATION.

From The Springfeld Union (kep.)

In 1880 the Democrats had eight of the In 1889. The Democrats had eight of the view electoral voice cast by the Paudic Coast States of California, Nevada and Oregon. But the Republicans and sixty one majority in the electoral college chosen in 1899, notwithstanding that they had only four voices from the Paudic const. It is well enough, therefore even on party grounds, that the rest of the country should have sense consideration as well as California, Nevada and Oregon

SENATOR MITCHELL'S OPPORTUNITY.

From The West Chester (Penn.) Republican (Rips).

Senator Mitchell speaks Well, and his ideas are liberal and reflect those of two-thirds of the party of the State. We can and no fault with his letter save, perhaps, that he promises nothing nor points out any particular way in which the desired change can be effected. If he is fully cognizant of the necessities of the hear we would have been pleased to have his party cooperation in the movement by which the best blood of the Republican, artly is endeavoring to bring about a change in the pointical affairs of the state. Senator Mitchell is a major from views; he should be a min of great works. He has a chance which every man does not have given him and he a min of great works. has a chance which overy man does not have given him and he should take a lynnings of it. He has the right does, his action and his work should point in the same direction. Will he help do what he says should be does and grasp hold of the situation, that it he change, which he says is inevitable, may come for good.

NOT A CABINET TO BRAG ABOUT.

NOT A CABINET TO BRAG ABOUT.

From the syracuse Journal (Eq.)

It has been said that President Arthur was resolved from the first to put no man in its casinet was would overslandow have. In this ne has succeeded. His constitutional advisors are scarcely above in discript, and not one of them is likely to originate any polary and not one of them is likely to originate any polary of measure that will make any deep impression upon the country. In a time of prosperity throughout the land, and with no great issues penting in Nationa politics, the President may get along with such a Cabinet as well as he might with one of higher grade. In trombous times the Executive would need an abler family of counselers.

CONTRASTED DIFLOMACY.